

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 11, 2026

BZ142

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00004038

Type: Organism

Proper Citation

RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00004038

Organism Information

URL: <http://www.wormbase.org/db/get?name=WBStrain00004038>

Proper Citation: RRID:WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00004038

Description: Caenorhabditis elegans with name slo-1(eg142) V. from WB.

Species: Caenorhabditis elegans

Synonyms: slo-1(eg142) V.

Notes: Head-bending phenotype. Maintain under normal conditions. Reference: Kim, H et al. (2009) PLoS Genetics 5(12):31000780.|"Made_by: Hoky Kim"|"WBStrain mapped, WBPaper00060969 added based on AFP_Strain data."

Affected Gene: WBGene00004830(slo-1)

Genomic Alteration: WBGene00004830(slo-1)

Catalog Number: WB-STRAIN:WBStrain00004038

Database: WormBase (WB)

Database Abbreviation: WB

Availability: available

Source References: [PMID:33524034](#)

Alternate IDs: WB-STRAIN:BZ142, CGC_BZ142

Organism Name: BZ142

Record Creation Time: 20230227T013249+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T114610+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for BZ142.

No alerts have been found for BZ142.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Integrated Animals](#)

Source Database: WormBase (WB)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 4 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Tee LF, et al. (2023) Electric shock causes a fleeing-like persistent behavioral response in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Genetics*, 225(2).

Pandey P, et al. (2021) Increased dopaminergic neurotransmission results in ethanol dependent sedative behaviors in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *PLoS genetics*, 17(2), e1009346.

Alqadah A, et al. (2016) SLO BK Potassium Channels Couple Gap Junctions to Inhibition of Calcium Signaling in Olfactory Neuron Diversification. *PLoS genetics*, 12(1), e1005654.

Oh KH, et al. (2015) Presynaptic BK channel localization is dependent on the hierarchical organization of alpha-catulin and dystrobrevin and fine-tuned by CaV2 calcium channels. *BMC neuroscience*, 16, 26.